1 IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF MISSISSIPPI 2 NORTHERN DIVISION 3 4 UNITED STATES OF AMERICA PLAINTIFF 5 CIVIL ACTION NO. 3:22-cv-686-HTW-LGI **VERSUS** 6 THE CITY OF JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI DEFENDANTS 7 8 STATUS CONFERENCE 9 BEFORE THE HONORABLE HENRY T. WINGATE, UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT JUDGE, 10 MAY 9, 2023, JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI 11 12 13 14 (APPEARANCES NOTED HEREIN.) 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 REPORTED BY: 22 CAROLINE MORGAN, CCR #1957 23 OFFICIAL COURT REPORTER 501 E. Court Street, Suite 2.500 Jackson, Mississippi 39201 24 Telephone: (601)608-4188 E-mail: Caroline Morgan@mssd.uscourts.gov 25

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| 7 | | TERREDE WILDITATION, LOQ. |
| 8 | ALSO PRESENT: | GERALD KUCIA TED HENIFIN |
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| 10 | | FRANK CALAMITA JIM VINCH |
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| 24 | | |
| 25 | | |
| | | |

| 1 | TABLE OF CONTENTS |
|-----|---------------------------------|
| 2 | Style and appearances |
| 3 | Court Reporter's Certificate 80 |
| 4 | |
| 5 | |
| 6 | |
| 7 | |
| 8 | |
| 9 | |
| LO | |
| L1 | |
| L2 | |
| L3 | |
| L 4 | |
| L5 | |
| L 6 | |
| L7 | |
| L8 | |
| L 9 | |
| 20 | |
| 21 | |
| 22 | |
| 23 | |
| 24 | |
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IN OPEN COURT, MAY, 9, 2023

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THE COURT: Terri, call the case, please.

THE COURTROOM DEPUTY: Your Honor, this is United

States of America vs. City of Jackson, Civil Action Number

3:22-cv-686-HTW-LGI.

Appearing in the courtroom on behalf of plaintiff is
Angela Williams, Karl Fingerhood. Appearing by Zoom, Angela
Mo, also Carol Kemker from the EPA. Appearing on behalf of
defendants is Attorney Catoria Martin and Terrell
Williamson. For the State of Mississippi, Gerald Kucia.
For the interested party are Melissa Williamson, Charles
McGuffey, and Frank Calamita appearing by Zoom. And
third-party manager, Ted Henifin, is in the courtroom. Also
appearing by Zoom are EPA representatives and
representatives from the Department of Justice.

THE COURT: All right. Do you have their names? Why don't we just call the roll on those various agencies and let them identify themselves? Okay?

THE COURTROOM DEPUTY: Yes, sir.

Can we start with EPA? If you can identify yourself for the record, those parties that are appearing by Zoom.

MR. VINCH: Sure. My name is Jim Vinch. I'm an attorney with the Water Enforcement Division in Washington, D.C., for the EPA.

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            MS. ARMOR: Good afternoon. This is Suzanne Armor with
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       EPA Office of Regional Counsel in Atlanta, Georgia.
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            MS. RUBINI: This is Suzanne Rubini, also with the
       Office of Regional Counsel in Atlanta, Georgia.
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            MR. PALMER: I'm Leif Palmer. I'm the regional counsel
       in EPA ORC in Atlanta.
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            MR. SMITH: Brian Smith, Water Division, EPA Atlanta.
            MR. CRESWEIL: Michael Creswell, Office of Regional
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       Counsel in Atlanta.
            MS. BUNCH: Charlotte Bunch, Drinking Water Inspector
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11
       in ECAD in Atlanta.
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            MS. BUHLER: Whitney Buhler (phonetically), Drinking
       Water Inspector and Enforcement Officer in EPA Region IV.
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            MS. BARNES: Okay. Are there any representatives from
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       the DOJ?
            MS. MO: Yes. This is Angela Mo. I am from DOJ's
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       Environmental Enforcement Section, appearing on behalf of
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       EPA.
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            THE COURT: Did we miss anybody? All right.
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       answer appears to be no.
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            This is a status conference that was called by the
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       Court to address a development in this matter concerning
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       this Court's assumption of the litigation involving the
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       sewage problem in Jackson.
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            This sewage case originally belonged to Judge Tom S.
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Lee, and recently he and I had a conference on the sewage case that he had and the water case that I have. And after we discussed these two cases, we recognized, along with the input of our third-party manager, Mr. Ted Henifin, that these two cases had a lot in common. And inasmuch as this water case has been proceeding apace in recent days and weeks, then Judge Lee and I agreed that the sewage case, as well as the water case, should proceed in unison with each other.

There are a number of factors with counsel that result, and we will be talking about that shortly. So that's what brings us here is to get a status report on the sewage case, as it might need to be paired with the water case.

Now, we have documents already in the water case, a consent order between the parties, or among the parties, and there is one in the sewage case also that has -- that was crafted some many years ago.

Now the question is -- is whether we need to recraft the consent order in the sewage case and to marry that case to the water case so that they can proceed together since the funding will have some interstices, that the two matters have some common dilemmas and need to have some common solutions.

So because of these and other such considerations,

Judge Lee and I thought that it's better that one judge, and

that being myself because the water case is more developed at this point, handle both cases. So that's what brings us here so that we can address these particular matters, and also get the input of the parties who are already in the water case and the parties who are joining us in the sewage case.

Now, the two matters up until the time that I put the two cases together were separate and had different cause numbers. And -- Terri?

THE COURTROOM DEPUTY: Yes, sir?

THE COURT: Would you read off these different cause numbers? Start off with the water case, the style of the water case, and then after that provide the style of the sewage case.

THE COURTROOM DEPUTY: Okay. The style of the water case is United States of America vs. City of Jackson. The Cause Number is 3:22-cv-686.

And the style of the sewage case, the Civil Action Number is 3:12-cr-790 (sic).

THE COURT: Okay. So these two cases will now proceed together. An order has already been submitted by myself combining these two cases.

First of all, inasmuch as this is an order that has already been filed and should have been, at this juncture, reviewed by all of the parties, nevertheless, I need to ask

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       whether anyone has any objection to the combination of these
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       two cases. Does anybody?
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            MR. FINGERHOOD: Your Honor, can I be heard,
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       respectfully?
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                        Yes. And can you go to the podium, please?
            THE COURT:
            MR. FINGERHOOD: While I do not have an objection at
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 7
       this time --
            THE COURT: Now, I need you to identify yourself.
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            MR. FINGERHOOD: Oh, I'm sorry, Your Honor.
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            THE COURT: And your agency.
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            MR. FINGERHOOD: Karl Fingerhood with the U.S.
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       Department of Justice, and --
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            THE COURT: Okay. Is the green light on?
            MR. FINGERGOOD: It is now.
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            THE COURT: Okay. Go ahead.
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            MR. FINGERHOOD: Karl Fingerhood with the U.S.
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       Department of Justice, Environmental Enforcement Section.
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            I would note that MDEQ is our coplaintiff in the sewage
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       case, and they are not here in court today. We were advised
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       that this status conference related to the Safe Drinking
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       Water Act matter. We did file a joint status report on the
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       sewer case last Friday, and we did request a status
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       conference in that matter.
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            And so I would respectfully request that perhaps we
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       delay discussions of the sewer matter until such time that
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MDEQ is present, and we also can address the Court's thoughts about combining the cases.

THE COURT: Well, are you telling me that you have some objections to that?

MR. FINGERHOOD: I don't. I think it makes sense, and I think it certainly makes sense to have both cases before Your Honor. It's just that because our coplaintiff, MDEQ, is not here, I think perhaps we should defer these discussions until a time that they can be present.

THE COURT: We will have another status conference.

And so by proceeding today, we actually have no intent to dishonor your coplaintiff or to ignore your coplaintiff. We fully recognize that all parties should be present. I don't know why your coplaintiff was not -- is not present. Are you saying that your coplaintiff was not notified?

MR. FINGERHOOD: Well, the interested party in the Safe Drinking Water Act matter is the Mississippi State

Department of Health. Under the Clean Water Act, MDEQ has jurisdiction over the state component of the Clean Water

Act. So it is the State, but it's two different parts of the State.

THE COURT: Okay. But are you saying that you all did not have notice of this matter?

MR. FINGERHOOD: I don't believe that MDEQ was noticed, because they are not either listed as a plaintiff or an

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interested party in this proceeding, only in the sewer proceeding.

THE COURT: Okay. Well, we can remedy that in the next session, because the questions that are going to be posed today may not have all the solutions that we are seeking today, and there might be some matters that we put on the thinking table that might have to be addressed at another time, after the parties have had a chance to dialogue with each other and internally with each other. And so there will be other opportunities for us to go forward. But you are here, are you not?

MR. FINGERHOOD: I am, Your Honor.

THE COURT: And you are certainly capable of carrying back the messages, are you not?

MR. FINGERHOOD: I am.

THE COURT: And --

MR. FINGERHOOD: I just wanted to make sure that our coplaintiff would not in any way be prejudiced, and it appears the Court has been very clear that they will not be.

THE COURT: They will not be. And you, as I said, will be here, and if something delves into some area that you think some prejudice might erupt, then I will certainly expect you to stand and so advise us of that. And then we will know what to do at that point. Okay?

MR. FINGERHOOD: Very good, Your Honor.

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THE COURT: All right. Thank you for bringing that to my attention.

All right. Next party? Yes?

MS. MARTIN: Your Honor, Torri Martin here on behalf of the City of Jackson.

And the City of Jackson has no objection to consolidating the two matters. We agree with Your Honor that they should proceed in unison and that they are similar issues in both matters. And so I just wanted to make it clear for the record that the City of Jackson has no objection.

THE COURT: Thank you so much for coming forward.

Next? Anybody else who wants to come up and announce either a show of support or wants to announce some hesitation in going forward? Anybody else?

All right. I don't see a whole lot of other people leaping to their feet, and so I then have to presume then that we can go ahead and proceed.

Now, the first thing I want to do at this juncture, and this is going to involve the sewage case, because this is the case that's being consolidated with the water case, and we pretty much know where we are at this juncture on the water case.

So, counsel, can you tell us where the sewage in Jackson is at this point? I know I asked you a tall order

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case that I want you to be able to give me an overview of the sewage situation in Jackson.

MR. FINGERHOOD: Yes, Your Honor. Karl Fingerhood from the Department of Justice.

THE COURT: Mr. Fingerhood, go right ahead.

MR. FINGERHOOD: We did file a status report update this past Friday, and it does indicate that there are a large number of ongoing sewer overflows. I think it was in the number of 256.

There have been several bypasses of the sewage treatment plant, so it is a severe problem, something that we have been working on. And as we indicated in the status report, we have kind of redirected our attention following the drinking water emergency to focus back on the sewer issues that do need to be addressed.

THE COURT: Now, I thank you for that status that you provided to us on last Friday. It was very helpful in seeing exactly where we are now, because the order that was governing the progress of litigation on the sewage matter was entered back in, what, 2013 or 2014?

MR. FINGERHOOD: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay. And so that was a long time ago.

And since that time -- well, let me ask you, could you go back to the podium, please?

Mr. Fingerhood, since that time that there was this

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consent order entered, and it had certain goals, as all consent orders have, and certain metrics to measure how well those particular matters are being addressed and whether they are being achieved, would you say that today that the sewage problem is better or worse than it was at the time that consent order was entered?

MR. FINGERHOOD: Your Honor, I would say it is worse. And I'm --

THE COURT: All right. Now, I want you to explain why you contend that it's worse. I mean, I read your status, and in addition, my third-party manager carried me around, as you know, and we and a number of other people had a chance to see some sewage problems on that tour. And at that time, Mr. Henifin was quite informative as to the number of eruptions around the city that tracked the one that we were shown out there off of Northside Drive, and even told that there were more than 250 other such eruptions around the city where raw sewage is bubbling up from the ground.

And the one that we saw was close to a -- I think a senior retirement home, which, of course, causes one some angst when one recognizes that the vicinity of that mishap is an area that could pose some health hazards to our senior, senior citizens, and we then recognized what we were looking at at that point as being a severe problem,

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especially when one considers the number of such incidents that dot the landscape of the city of Jackson.

So a few moments ago you said that you think that since the consent decree was entered back in 2013 or 2014, that the problem has escalated; is that correct?

MR. FINGERHOOD: Yes, Your Honor. I think that would likely be undisputed by any of the parties.

THE COURT: Do you have a theory as to why it has escalated? I mean, what has happened to the sewage situation, whether with the pipes or any other facility, or the plant or whatever, which has caused the increase in the sewage problem in the city of Jackson?

Can you speak directly into that microphone, please?

MR. FINGERHOOD: Yes, Your Honor. I'm not an engineer,
but I would say my own view of what I've observed is that I
think, not unlike the drinking water situation, there was
underinvestment in the system, lack of routine maintenance
activities, and also financial constraints on the City as
far as being able to pay for the work that was necessary to
comply with the consent decree.

THE COURT: Financial constraints. So in your estimation, what is the basis for this statement that there were financial constraints?

MR. FINGERHOOD: Just the ability to raise the rates sufficiently to pay for the necessary work. I think the

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City probably has a better idea of the numbers, but, you know, they were, you know, hundreds of millions of dollars of work that needed to be done and still needs to be done.

THE COURT: And with this Court's consolidation of the water case and the sewage case, do you see that the sewage matter can be addressed in the same type of approach that the water case is being dealt with at this point?

MR. FINGERHOOD: Yes. We have had discussions with both MDEQ and the City about somehow addressing the consent decree, which is -- the City has acknowledged they are out of compliance with, and an alternative mechanism to perhaps stabilize the system.

THE COURT: So how is the City not in compliance?

MR. FINGERHOOD: Well, under the consent decree, there were a number of items that the City was supposed to do, and as we outlined in the status conference, they've really not done many of them. They have done some work at an area called the West Bank Interceptor, but -- and some other

But some of the larger projects were never initiated, you know, some of the city-wide investigations, et cetera, that were going to go into the plan to fix the system, and those were not done as they were anticipated, so now we're thinking about how we make this situation better.

projects that they were required to do.

THE COURT: The consent decree in the water case and

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the consent decree in the sewage case then are worded differently. Do you see any problem in merging those two documents?

MR. FINGERHOOD: I think it would -- as a legal matter, to merge them I think would be perhaps a little confusing, but I think, you know, the -- we were -- I think we would like to perhaps keep the Drinking Water and Clean Water Act cases, even though they would be consolidated before Your Honor, have separate, kind of, governing instruments just because they're dealing with two different statutes.

THE COURT: Do you see any problem with the moneys allocated for each one being in some sort of common pool? Do you see that?

MR. FINGERHOOD: Well, I think there's legal restrictions on the way certain of the funds that were allocated by Congress, the way they can be used. Certain funds can only be used on the Drinking Water Act side. Certain funds through the State can be used for the sewer but for capital improvement projects. So there are several different legal restrictions on how the funds can be used, and they do differ between the two statutes.

THE COURT: But if we have consent decrees in both and they are crystal clear as to their intended directions and restrictions under the pertinent laws that separate the two, do you see any problem then with the Court handling both at

the same time under the consolidation that I have ordered?

MR. FINGERHOOD: No. I believe the Court is very well capable of overseeing both matters.

THE COURT: Okay. So that is how I would like to proceed on this, because I think you agree with me that there are some intertwined issues here between water and sewage. Do you agree with that?

MR. FINGERHOOD: Yes.

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THE COURT: And therefore there is a great advantage in proceeding to handle both of those under some common directive as much as we can establish one. Would you agree with that, too?

MR. FINGERHOOD: Yes.

THE COURT: Okay. Well, just a moment. Don't move. I had a note here on various matters here that I intended to mention, but since you had risen this talk about the sewage matter, I just thought it is just better to go ahead and mention these particular points and let you then expound on them.

So I had here another note that arguably the system; that is, relative to the sewage, is worse today after the City has spent millions of dollars to meet reporting requirements and conduct studies and write required plans. Do you agree with that statement?

MR. FINGERHOOD: Yes. The City is worse today than --

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THE COURT: Now, on a scale of one to ten, how would you quantify that rating of worse that you just provided?

MR. FINGERHOOD: I really can't put a number on it. I would maybe ask the City. They've been pretty honest, and I think they would admit, as they did in the status report, that they acknowledge that there is a number of things that were required under the consent decree that have not been done.

THE COURT: Okay. Then, finally, on an amendment to the interim stipulated order, do you see any problems with developing an amendment to that to bring us up to snuff today and to carry us forward in the future?

MR. FINGERHOOD: Well, I think what the parties had been discussing would be some sort of amendment or document that would be in the Clean Water Act case that would be, you know, kind of -- not combined in the same document as the Safe Drinking Water Act case but on a parallel track, both before Your Honor.

THE COURT: Seated off immediately to your right, as you know, is Mr. Ted Henifin. He is the third-party manager. And he has been our polestar in the water case. Do you see any problems with him occupying a similar guidance position in the sewage case since he has the handle on all of the water concerns and the water concerns are so intertwined with the sewage matters?

MR. FINGERHOOD: Well, he does already have authority over the WSBA, so I think there is some overlap already that exists between the water and sewer.

THE COURT: So would you have any objections to him assuming a like position with regard to the sewage case in that regard?

MR. FINGERHOOD: I don't. He may. But, you know, that's -- I know he -- you know, he has his hands full with the Drinking Water Act case. So I can't presume to speak for him. But from a qualifications standpoint, he certainly has the qualifications.

In fact, you know, wastewater was really his main area of expertise before he became the interim third-party manager.

THE COURT: Right. And we're well aware of that. And, in fact -- in fact -- one second. In fact -- you're not finished.

In fact, I might add that -- oh, I'll let you talk in just a second. But, in fact, I might add that when he and I were going over our progress, where we are, what is necessary for the future and all, and after we had seen the sewage problem and been advised that were 250 -- at least 250 more such eruptions around the city, then he was the first one who suggested that perhaps the two cases ought to be intertwined because they have so much in common. So I

1 think that he will be on board on that, but I'm going to 2 confirm that in just a moment. 3 Now, but you would have no problems with him assuming it if he is willing to take on this extra burden? 4 MR. FINGERHOOD: Yeah. I think we definitely would be 5 interested in discussing that with him. 6 7 THE COURT: Okay. Thank you very much. Now, Mr. Henifin, before I go to the City of Jackson, 8 9 because I want to hear what the City of Jackson has to say, but I think now this is the appropriate place to have you 10 11 inject. 12 Do you have any problems with taking on this extra burden? 13 MR. HENIFIN: No, Your Honor. There's plenty of 14 15 problems with it, but I think I'm well suited for this additional work, and I think we've got the systems in place 16 to make it functional. 17 18 THE COURT: And I was correct in what I said was that on our tour, I think it was the first time, that someone 19 20 suggested these two cases should be combined. And you were 2.1 that person, were you not? 22 MR. HENIFIN: Yes, Your Honor. 23 THE COURT: And could you then explain in some detail 24 why you made that suggestion? 25 MR. HENIFIN: Yes, Your Honor. It's largely around the

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financing and the fact that the financial plan that I had to produce as part of the interim stipulated order on the drinking water case included development of that financial plan.

And because I have authority over the water and sewer billing administration, revenues come in together. We separate those with -- well, it actually all flows to the City at this point, because we couldn't direct the revenue away from the City because of some bond covenants related to the debt the City is carrying on both water and sewer, which is combined.

In fact, they combined revenue into a single water and sewer revenue for their bond issues many, many years ago. So the money comes in actually is devoted to the system, water and sewer. The City, under our terms of our agreement, pays a million dollars a month into our O & M fund, the operation and maintenance fund to the water side, and the balance is used for the City's purposes for the sewer side, paying the bond debt, the other related costs of the water and sewer system.

So to go forward and really build a financially sustainable system, we need to retire the debt, and all the revenue needs to flow to the third party to make sure that we can allocate revenue accordingly. We mentioned earlier that we've got a significant amount of Safe Drinking Water

Act money available through the benefits of the Congressional appropriation that was done in December.

That 600 million can offset an awful lot of the water needs, in accordance as Mr. Fingerhood had mentioned. To follow the statute, that water -- that money can only be spent in drinking water needs. That means our local revenue, which is already combined, water and sewer, could be largely redirected to sewer over some period of time while we've got the benefit of the federal dollars for water, which is what makes all this kind of work together.

The third point of making it work together on the finance side is we've got some Corps of Engineer money through the Water Resource Development Act. That currently needs a matching fund, and it can be used for water and sewer, and if we use it for sewer and match it with some of our water money, we can get more miles of a small-diameter pipe replacement done at the same time.

This all requires some pretty close coordination. I'm not saying it couldn't be done with two separate people managing that, but I believe that with the authorities you've provided in the interim stipulated order, the freedom to procure faster, to hire faster, to contract quicker will make this move much faster than the ten years of non, I guess, advancement in the sewer system that we've just experienced.

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I'm convinced that we'll make significant progress in the very short order under that -- some sort of combined between the sewer and water using the model that we have with the interim stipulated order.

THE COURT: Now, I want to hear from the City at this point as to -- hold on, Mr. Henifin. Mr. Henifin, hold on just a minute. I'm going to hear from -- I'm going to hear from the City as how the City views all of this. Then I'm going to come back to you, because you have some more points, I believe, that you would like to make on this intertwining between these two systems --

MR. HENIFIN: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: -- that I'd like to hear enunciated on the record, as well as in the presence of these other persons here, because I think those matters are matters that ought to be aired so that everybody understands what is to be accomplished here and how this whole system could work in a fairly short order for the betterment of the City of Jackson. So I'm going to come right back to you, but first I want to hear from the City of Jackson. So thank you. I'll come right back to you.

MR. HENIFIN: Yes, Your Honor.

MS. MARTIN: Your Honor, Torri Martin again for the City of Jackson.

I was going to try to address some of the issues. I

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was taking notes as you were asking questions of

Mr. Fingerhood. I don't think that anybody in the City of

Jackson would disagree that our solid waste collection

system is in trouble -- sewage system. I'm sorry. I've

been talking about solid waste for so long. I'm mixing it

with wastewater. I apologize.

Arguably the system is in a worse position today than it was in 2013. The City of Jackson in 2013 entered into this consent decree with the Department of Justice and the EPA and MDEQ, and in the first few years of that consent decree, I think that the City would argue that we were substantially in compliance with that consent decree.

But I would also say that at the time that we entered into that consent decree, the estimated amount of the cost of funding that consent decree was \$800 million. The City of Jackson, at no point throughout since 2013 have we ever had \$800 million to fund a consent decree for wastewater. So what the City of Jackson has done over the last -- you know, since 2013 is tried our best to comply with the resources that we have had available.

And what we have found internally is that what that has led to is us spending a substantial -- excuse me -- is to us spending a substantial amount of money and time on studying the collection system and submitting the reports that were required under the consent decree, but it has not allowed us

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to spend time and money on actually moving forward with repairs to the collection system.

And so when you say that the system is in a worse place today than it was then, it's because of that deferred maintenance to the system. It's because we have located -- we have consistently located dry-weather SSOs and we have consistently located sewer failures, but we have not had the funds to actually repair those SSOs and those sewer failures.

So, as you know, our list has continued to grow. It's currently at approximately 256, and it continues to waver around a 256 number because we simply do not have the revenue to actually perform all of those repairs.

When we talk about the last couple of years, what the City of Jackson did in November of 2021 is for about a year and a half prior to '21, we hired outside counsel to come in and help us negotiate or try to negotiate a modified consent decree.

We proposed that modified consent decree in the wastewater matter in November of 2021. We have yet to actually get a response -- or a formal response from the Department of Justice and Environmental Protection Agency on that proposal. However, after November of 2021, we experienced a water crisis in August of 2022. When we experienced that water crisis, we turned all of our

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attention to water, to drinking water, Safe Drinking Water Act.

Once we resolved that, once you executed the order on the Safe Drinking Water Act, what the City of Jackson did is we asked the Department of Justice and Environmental Protection Agency and MDEQ to switch focus to sewer. At that time, what we told them is that we felt like we were one step away from a crisis in terms of sewer.

And so in January of 2023, we asked the Department of Justice and the Environmental Protection Agency and MDEQ if we could move forward with some modification to the consent decree requirements so that we could focus our time and our money on repairing the problems in the system and not on program management for the reporting requirements. And since that time, that's what we've been negotiating.

Your Honor, you asked earlier about an amendment to the stipulated order. I believe that the City of Jackson agrees with the Department of Justice in that we think that it should be a separate document. However, we do not think that that document should be a consent decree. Our experience with consent decrees is that they have not been successful in terms of us actually meeting the goal of our citizens, which is to improve the collection system itself.

I think what the City of Jackson would like to see is for us to stay the current consent decree on the wastewater

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system and for us to move forward with a short-term agreement that would allow us -- and when I say "us," I might be including Mr. Henifin, that would allow the City of Jackson to move forward really focusing on those 256 SSOs and trying to actually gain some type of resolution for those before moving forward with the underlying requirements of the consent decree.

THE COURT: What kind of time frame are you suggesting for the address of those 256 eruptions?

MS. MARTIN: Your Honor, I would say based on the amount of funding that we currently have available, I think you need at least a year or two, maybe even three. And the funding is -- you know, Mr. Henifin, we've had -- the City of Jackson has had several discussions with Mr. Henifin about the funding, about his financial management plan, and about what it would look like for us to essentially marry the two.

And so some of the restrictions that we have on funding come down to the bonds that we currently have, and it also comes down to the loans that we currently have on both systems, the drinking water and on the wastewater side. We have loans and we have bonds on those two.

I believe Mr. Henifin's plan is to pay down that debt and to take -- and I don't know if he -- I can't remember now if he has explained this in these meetings or not, but

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to take the PAYGO, so the money that's being generated, and to put it back into the system.

With the money that the City of Jackson currently has available, we really think that we are going to have to separate this into neighborhoods and focus on the neighborhoods with the most SSOs that have been reported and to try and tackle it neighborhood by neighborhood.

We previously submitted a priority project list to the Environmental Protection Agency, Department of Justice, MDEQ, and Mr. Henifin, and so we've been looking at that priority project list with everybody that's in this room, with the exception of MDEQ, but we have also submitted that list to MDEQ. And in that list, we proposed that we start with the Queens neighborhood and the SSOs that are in that neighborhood and then move down that list in trying to tackle some of the problems that we have, because we know we have some major issues in that area. But I think that the funding will really determine the timing.

THE COURT: Now -- and could you slow down for my court reporter?

MS. MARTIN: Sorry, Your Honor.

THE COURT: All right. Now, Ms. Martin, thank you for that update, but I still have a couple of questions here.

MS. MARTIN: Okay.

THE COURT: To someone who is not familiar with the

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gravity of the sewage problem but only imagining what the sewage problem actually looks like, and then to someone who has seen raw sewage bubbling up from the ground, it is most disconcerting to hear an estimate of one to three years for that dilemma to be addressed and remedied.

When our tour group saw raw sewage coming out of the ground out there on Northside Drive, it was very troubling to see raw sewage coming out of the ground, forming a small cesspool nearby concomitant with odor, and possibly even disease possibility later, and close to a senior citizen home.

So this estimate of one to three years is most concerning, and the public I'm sure will be alarmed to think that it would take that long to address a problem so dangerous. But you're saying that under the City's projection, owing to the lack of funding, you're saying that that's how long it will probably take?

MS. MARTIN: Yes, Your Honor, that is my estimate. And I will say that we have experienced some horrific claims when it comes to sewage. That's one of the reasons why in January of this year we went to the EPA and DOJ and said this is an emergency. We have got to address this problem. But based on the funding that we have had available -- and I will say part of the lack of funding comes down to, you know, we had a significant period of time where we had

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reduced water and wastewater billing collection. We also had a downgrade in 2018 of our bond rating. Of course you had the pandemic. We had shortages with personnel, inflation, supply chain issues, and a continuing decline in our population.

But also, we have consistently had to be aware of the fact that we have a large number, 25 percent, of our population that lives in poverty. And so earlier you heard Mr. Fingerhood talk about rates and increasing rates. We have had to consistently be aware of the fact that we can only raise rates so much before our citizens will be unable to afford the rates that are necessary in order to fix this problem.

We did have a rate increase in November -- excuse me -- or was it November or December -- in December of 2021, we took a rate to the city council that did pass. That was the first rate increase we had had in several years. But our projections based on the consultant we have worked with on this issue is that it will take some much higher rate increases that most of our citizens cannot afford. But in addition, it will take other funding. It will take funding from the federal government; it will take funding from the state government in order for us to fix this issue. And we have consistently requested funding from both.

THE COURT: I have had some conversations with our

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third-party manager, Mr. Henifin. He has some, I think, wonderful ideas as to how we can move forward on addressing these problems in a forthright and immediate reaction, and later I'm going to call back on him to provide that, and I would very much appreciate it if you would, at the time that he does this, listen carefully to what he has to say, because I don't know if you've had a chance to see his statistics and his figures on these particular problems, but I have. And then I'd like you to react on that.

But now let me go to another matter. You also mentioned the bond structure for the City relative to these issues. The bond structure is not good, is it?

MS. MARTIN: No, Your Honor. When you say "not good," I think I understand what you mean, but I think the answer is no.

THE COURT: Well, what it means is that the City of Jackson is not in a position to borrow money, is it?

MS. MARTIN: Correct.

THE COURT: And is not in a position to borrow money because of its bond rating, correct?

MS. MARTIN: Correct. I think we have exceeded our capacity.

THE COURT: And a city's bond rating has a huge effect as to whether that city can borrow money in times of need, to go to the bonding market, to get approved by the state to

issue a bond, and then investors will then be enticed to buy bonds on the notion that buying bonds -- that over a certain amount of time, a certain number of years, that those bonds can be cashed in and the citizenry investors can then derive investment income from those bonds.

But whether an investor will actually put forward any interest in investing in a bond depends upon confidence that at the end of that period, when the bond is supposed to be cashed in, that the city will be able to pay those who have invested in the bond. And as a result, to encourage folk to enter the bond market, a rating system has been developed, and investors then who are interested in an investment of bonds, municipal bonds; that is, city bonds, they can turn to that rating system and see what that rating system had to say about the city's capacity at some point when the bonds are to mature that the city will be able to pay that money off; that is, pay the investor back for having taken a chance during this time period to invest in the bonds.

But, on the other hand, if the bond rating is poor, investors aren't going to take a chance on buying bonds.

And, further, the lending institutions aren't going to take a chance at lending any money towards a bond for a city in that regard. So what you're telling me then is at this point, the City's bond rating is so low that the City cannot find entities willing to extend money to the City for bonds,

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and investors mostly will not invest in any bonds put forward by the City because they don't have confidence that at the time of maturity that the City will be able to pay them off for those bonds. Am I correct? MS. MARTIN: Yes, Your Honor, that's my understanding. THE COURT: So during this time period now, in your estimation, what can the City do to improve its bond appearance? At this juncture, what could the City do? MS. MARTIN: We can increase revenues, which I think Mr. Henifin has a plan for, and I do believe that Mr. Henifin's financial management plan to pay down our debt would also increase our ability to borrow money. THE COURT: Okay. Now, at one point, I believe the City was interested in borrowing some money. Am I correct? MS. MARTIN: We have not been interested in borrowing money. If we have, it was SRF loans, which are loans that are low-interest-rate loans that are offered to us through the State of Mississippi. THE COURT: But that would increase the debt that the City has. MS. MARTIN: Correct. THE COURT: And under Mr. Henifin's plan, the City would be reducing its debt. MS. MARTIN: Correct. Under Mr. Henifin's plan, we'd be reducing our debts.

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            THE COURT: So when I looked at the two, it seemed --
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       because I have seen that interest in incurring some new
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       debt, but it would just seem to me that between the two,
       that Mr. Henifin's plan is a better plan for the City of
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       Jackson to reduce its indebtedness as opposed to taking on
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       new obligations that would merely increase its debt
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       obligations. What do you think?
            MS. MARTIN: I will not offer an opinion, but what I
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       will say is --
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                       I'm not trying to put you on the spot.
            THE COURT:
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            MS. MARTIN: What I will say --
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            THE COURT: But I'm putting you on the spot.
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            MS. MARTIN: You're putting me on the spot. I cannot
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       speak for the administration -- I cannot speak for our
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       executive and legislative branches. However, what I will
       say is that at this time, I think that Mr. Henifin is the
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       most qualified -- he is likely the most qualified individual
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       to lead our wastewater division at this time.
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            THE COURT: All right.
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            MS. MARTIN: That's what I will say.
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            THE COURT: That is a very politic answer. I thank
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       you. Thank you so much.
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            MS. MARTIN: Thank you, Your Honor.
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            THE COURT: All right. Now, then, Mr. Henifin, I have
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       you now center stage.
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MR. HENIFIN: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Let's start with that then, if you don't mind. Tell us about the plan that you have crafted that you think would address our concerns in as short a time period as possible.

MR. HENIFIN: Yes, Your Honor. And to Ms. Martin's points, there's going to be some time to resolve these overflows, even with all the money in the world. Contractor capacity and the actual need to basically clean the system from top to bottom in the areas where there's been overflows, where there's problems, I don't have a real good estimate on that at this point, but I would say her one to three years is not out of the range.

I would say we would be focused, because, again, of the structure of a stipulated order. If I had the same concept of relief from state procurement laws and I had this funding in hand that I should have in hand very soon from the federal government, that we can make rapid progress. But I don't know that we'll get to the end within the first year.

THE COURT: Now, one second.

MR. HENIFIN: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: While this sewage problem persists and we are having in so many areas raw sewage still bubbling up, what is the short-term release for people in those neighborhood -- I said release. I meant relief -- for those

people in those neighborhoods where raw sewage is bubbling up even as we speak today?

Now, the figure that you and I had talked about before was about what Ms. Martin had said, because she said 256, and we had talked about 250 or more, so you all are in the same camp as to your estimates, and that's what I was provided, you know, previously. So what are the citizenry to do in the short term while raw sewage is bubbling up from the ground?

MR. HENIFIN: Your Honor, I don't have a good answer for that. You know --

THE COURT: Give me the best you got.

MR. HENIFIN: Pardon?

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THE COURT: Give me the best you got.

MR. HENIFIN: The best I've got is we would proceed immediately with some contract support to go to those communities that have those 250-some and do our best to resolve the ones that can be resolved quickly through cleaning, through vacuum trucks, through getting the pipes' small repairs done.

But as we build a larger backlog of the repairs that need to be done to eliminate those, the best we're going to do is this current process, which is essentially putting a sign up warning people not to go into the areas where there's bubbling up sewage, because it does provide a health

hazard.

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There are signs posted today in many of these locations in the city to warn people to stay out of those areas until we can get them resolved.

But, frankly, the only thing we're going to be able to do is run as fast as we can to try to get those done. Give it everything we've got, get multiple contractors here, national scale folks, to bring the resources we need to put to that in a very fast manner.

What we haven't mentioned, unfortunately, Your Honor, is there's also a problem with building backups. It's one thing for the sewage to be bubbling up on the street like we saw or in a yard. It's another thing when it bubbles up in your bathtub or in your shower or out of your toilet and it flows into your house.

We're having a number of those as well, and those are all related to the same issues of needing to clean the pipes, make sure that the flow is there. We might need to put some backflow preventers on the sewer lines so that sewage doesn't back up into some low-lying houses. And that's, in my opinion, higher priority than the stuff that's bubbling out onto the street in neighborhoods. We need to solve and prevent sewage from backing up into people's homes, because I can't think of anything worse.

THE COURT: And when a homeowner calls on the hotline

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to report such, what do you think the response time is going to be?

MR. HENIFIN: Well, standard response time should be less than two hours. And that's what we will be going for initially.

THE COURT: And do you have the equipment to deal with this?

MR. HENIFIN: We will have to contract for that. We don't have the staff or equipment. It's bringing a contractor in with that capability, or multiple contractors in with that capability, will be the only way we'll be able to solve that.

THE COURT: You know, we talked at length about this matter -- well, we've been talking at length about all of these matters, but when I first saw this bubbling up effect out there on Northside Drive, you might remember that I offered to pay for a cleanup out of my own pocket for that particular one, because at the time, I was under the impression that we just didn't have that many that severe. And so I said that since I know some agencies who clean out the pipes, then what if I just donated some money and got that done and not charged anybody. That's when you first told me how many were involved.

MR. HENIFIN: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: And then you told me that, well, it's not

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just one. It's about 250. And then we had a long talk about that and what it would take to clean out some of these pipes.

Do we have the trucks and the equipment now to clean out those pipes?

MR. HENIFIN: I would have to refer to the City, but as I understand it, they've got -- they had three trucks. They got them fixed, I believe, and they've got them back in their possession. They've recently bought a fourth used one. I believe their limitation is the crew, but I would have to ask the City to comment on that, but --

THE COURT: At the time we had our conversation, the City did not have the trucks --

MR. HENIFIN: Right. The three --

THE COURT: -- to actually go out to clean out the pipes.

MR. HENIFIN: Yes, sir, Your Honor. The three trucks were in the shop, and they weren't able to pay the bill, and they were being held hostage by the vendor that was -- that had done the repairs.

THE COURT: And so the City at that time did not have any one of these three trucks, and now, as I understand it, the City has an operator problem; is that correct? That is, someone who can operate --

MR. HENIFIN: That's my understanding, my most recent

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understanding. I haven't talked to the City of late on that. Ms. Martin or Mr. Williamson would have to talk to that.

THE COURT: As to whether they have an operator problem, anyone trained to be able to do this, even if there is a truck in existence that could go out, even if they only have a truck, that means that they have one truck for trying to address all such problems.

MR. HENIFIN: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Is that your understanding?

MR. HENIFIN: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: So then if the sewage matter is placed under your tutelage, as I expect for it to be, then how would you address that circumstance?

MR. HENIFIN: So I'd be looking to contract out that entire operation, similar to what I've had to do on the water side. It's severely underresourced, understaffed, and there's not time, as you pointed out. These are urgent matters.

There's not time to staff up, buy new equipment, train people. I need to turn to a contractor that's got all these resources already developed. And to the extent we can get the contractor to agree to hire some of the city employees, which we have done successfully in many cases on the water side, we'd be looking at contractors and asking them to see

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if they would hire any of our existing employees, the city employees, to put them to work essentially doing the job they're doing but with appropriate management tools, equipment, scheduling, and probably even higher pay as a result.

So it would be very similar and maybe not so popular a move to eliminate the city function and convert it to a contracted function going forward. But, again, it's the combination of this is an urgent problem. It doesn't have time for us to go out, hire more staff, train the staff, buy the equipment, and put them to work.

And so the fastest, most expeditious method of doing this is to get contractors to come in and do that. And to the extent they would be willing to hire some of our folks, some of the city folks, that's the best we're going to be able to do to make this happen fast.

THE COURT: So, meanwhile, until we reach a permanent solution, we run the risk of disease, sickness, correct?

MR. HENIFIN: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: But are there any statistics before us which show that we have had and experienced a greater degree of such hazards befall upon our citizenry in the most recent past? Do we have any statistics that show that we've had greater hospitalizations or medical visits or things like that?

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MR. HENIFIN: Not that I'm aware of, Your Honor. Often that's a very hard correlation to make. There's a lot of reasons for folks to develop gastrointestinal -- most sewage-related illnesses are gastrointestinal. There's just not a great national tracking of the cause, was it exposure to sewer, or was it exposure to sewer and recreational waters?

I think EPA has done extensive studies, and they know some correlation between a sewer overflow and the potential for illness as a result of that based on the number of gallons released and how the contact was, and I would turn it over to the EPA scientists if they want to deal with that.

But I know there is a correlation between being exposed to sewage and gastrointestinal illnesses. The problem is on the health side, most doctors don't recognize, ask the right questions, or report it on a national level that we would really understand the impact, so I don't think you'd be able to tease that out of medical information here in Jackson. It's harder even on a larger scale.

I just don't think our health system is in tune to that, because as a country, as a developed country, we've largely eliminated waterborne illness related to raw sewage because of the work of EPA over the last 50 years. They've been laser focused on eliminating sewer overflows from

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communities across the country. They've done a very good job of doing that through a combination of enforcement, encouragement, training, funding. We had huge federal grant funds available back in the late '70s and into the early '80s.

We've basically eliminated the issue of raw sewage that plagues all developing countries. You know, the biggest health hazard in most other countries is exposure to raw sewage either through drinking water -- contaminated drinking water or just the lack of sewage collection ability.

Over three and a half million people die a year from sewage waterborne illness, and 95 percent of them are children. The U.S. doesn't have these kind of statistics because we've solved the sewage problem, and we need to solve it here in Jackson.

THE COURT: Okay. Now, let's go to the matter of revenue for the plan to deal with the sewage problem. You have a plan for that?

MR. HENIFIN: Yes, Your Honor. So the financial plan that I laid out in January as part of this order actually outlines how we can take -- again, key to this is retiring the debt, and we've talked about that a little bit, and we're still working through some challenges around the way the money is flowed to us through the Safe Drinking Water

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Act. But we've got lots of people with great ideas that are hoping to unwind that so we can figure out how to retire all of the debt.

But if we can do that, we also need rates, local revenue. We've talked about our metering challenges over many years, the fact that there's customers without meters; there's customers without paying; there's customers that don't accounts in our system.

We need to solve that, and the fastest way, again, may not be the most popular, but it looks like if we could do an interim rate based on something other than water consumption, we wouldn't impact the 25 percent of our population that lives in poverty. In fact, they would see reduced rates.

We would impact some of our more wealthy citizens.

They would see an increase in their water and sewer bill.

Combined it can generate enough revenue to put the system on pace to be -- again, retire the debt, find an appropriate way to recover the revenue of the \$70 million, roughly, we need a year to operate the sewer and water system.

And then over the next five years, if we stick to the plan, again, using federal dollars for the drinking water issues that we've got to solve, local dollars to pour towards the sewer, match the Corps of Engineers' 219 money with water money -- again, that was your reference to

potentially considering additional debt. For those who didn't quite follow that conversation, that was -- the 219 money from the Corps of Engineers requires a local match, 25 percent, and at one point when these issues were separate, and they still are separate, so, you know, in our current situation the only way the City can find the dollars to make that match essentially would -- one of the options would be borrowing more State Revolving Loan Fund money so they would have the money to match the Corps of Engineers' dollars to put that into the sewer.

By combining the two, we can use some of our Safe
Drinking Water Act money we're getting from the federal
government as the match to the 219 dollars coming from the
Corps of Engineers, so we can do sewer and water in the same
project and not have to borrow any additional money, so
that's sort of where that was.

So I think if we get this -- the revenue right, retire the debt, and use the federal dollars to the maximum extent possible in the way my plan is laid out, we would reach "A" rated -- going back to your ratings, "A" rated credit utility standards, the metrics by which you measure a rating is typically number of days' cash on hand and the amount of PAYGO you're able to generate and put back into your system. Rate utilities can put about -- 2 percent's sort of the gold standard. If you can reinvest 2 percent of your plant value

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every year back into your system with PAYGO money that you're generating from your rates, that would be a gold standard for utility.

And I'm not sure -- there's probably only the "AAA" rated utilities in the United States that are at that 2 percent mark. Everyone else falls a little bit short. Most people are in the 1 to 2 percent range. That means you're replacing your facilities every 100 -- or if it was 2 percent, it'd be every 50 years.

And that's a great reinvestment for this kind of infrastructure. It has a long lifespan anyway. The plan I put forward shows that we can generate 20 million a year, which is 2.7 percent of the current plant value of the water and sewer systems combined.

So it would put us in a really great position financially after five years and then keep us on that position for the next 20 according to the financial plan. Obviously it's a plan. Everyone has a plan until you get hit in the face, but we will -- I think it's a sound plan. And assuming we can get the debt worked out and the rates put in place, I think we're on a good path, water and sewer. And that generates local revenue put into the sewer system, and we would dedicate pretty much most of the local revenue at that point, a big chunk of the local revenue, into the sewer system to make sure that we get a big jump on these

urgent problems that we've been talking about.

THE COURT: And another beneficial effect of that plan, should that plan succeed, would increase the attractiveness of the bond structure.

MR. HENIFIN: So the City's bond structure, they would have no outstanding debt related to water and sewer. I'm not sure if they've got any general obligation debt. It's not large, I don't believe, but I don't know. You'll have to ask them.

But, yeah, from a bond rating standpoint, it should improve to the point where they could borrow money if needed. And in my plan I show a potential for a new plant or a major investment in the 2030 timeframe, and we can support that debt through a State Revolving Loan Fund-type loan, about \$150 million in that time frame, and still not impact our ability to generate PAYGO, not have to increase rates any more than the plan already had in it. So, yes, we should be much more attractive to lenders as well as investors at that point.

THE COURT: So that plan then would have us experience a self-sustaining water system, sewage system?

MR. HENIFIN: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: And they'd be able to pay their own way?

MR. HENIFIN: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: It's also going to mean there's going to

have to be a purge of the rolls.

MR. HENIFIN: Yes, Your Honor. So by switching on the near term to a property attribute-based rate, we would grab assessor's data and blend it into our data, so we would be billing property owners, a hundred percent of property owners, as opposed to, you know, trying to figure out who's got a meter, where the meters are.

Meters become a tool for us to manage our system at that point to keep track on pressure, look for big losses, use listening devices. There's active listening devices we can turn on in the meters to listen for leaks. Again, remember we're looking hard for our 30 million gallons of lost water, and you got to visit where we were losing 5 million gallons a day. We've fixed that. We've got a long way to go.

If we get enough of these leaks fixed on the water side, we could potentially close the fuel plant in very short order and save 6 to \$7 million a year in operation and maintenance costs immediately.

So there's lots of potential out there. We've just got to keep, you know, running fast and trying to make the right investments.

THE COURT: And at the present time, we are making headway, are we not?

MR. HENIFIN: Yes, Your Honor.

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THE COURT: In fact, one big step was the closing of the waterfall rupture. MR. HENIFIN: Yes, Your Honor. THE COURT: That's what I called it. MR. HENIFIN: That is what it was. THE COURT: Yeah. I mean, it was a regular waterfall. I mean, it was a miniature Niagara, you know, out there. MR. HENIFIN: We think we'll have -- you know, we're trending water data just to see how much we're putting into the system month by month. We haven't got the April numbers exactly right yet, but over the first quarter, we reduced the amount of water we needed to put in the system by 2 million gallons each month in that quarter. So we went from 52 million gallons in January to 48 in March. So we're on a good trend. We need that number to actually be down around 25, so we've got a long way to go, but we're on the case. We've got, again, two brilliant young former city -- well, they are still city employees, but they're working for me full-time, that are just out there every day trying to figure out where the next leak is, where the next valve's closed. They're giving it everything they've got. They're well equipped. They're very smart,

THE COURT: Okay. One second. Don't move. Let me see if I have another question here.

and they're making progress.

Okay. Thank you.

I turn back to the City now. Ms. Martin, don't trip in here now. Our insurance is not too good. Now, I notice you almost tripped over your purse.

MS. MARTIN: It was my purse.

THE COURT: Yeah. I want the record to reflect that if you want to later contend that you were injured in this courtroom --

MS. MARTIN: No workers' comp.

THE COURT: -- it was over your purse that you put out there in the aisle.

MS. MARTIN: I did.

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THE COURT: Okay. Now, so I just want to be sure, because our insurance agent will ask.

MS. MARTIN: Speaking of insurance, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Go ahead and speak.

MS. MARTIN: So you mentioned earlier about short-term relief for people in neighborhoods who are currently suffering from some of the sewer overflow issues. I do agree with Mr. Henifin's comment that the focus should really be on the sewer backups as opposed to the sewage in the streets, at least in terms of priority.

What we currently have in place at the City of Jackson is the risk management department. One of the reasons why we went to the EPA, Department of Justice, and MDEQ in

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January of this year was based on the number of claims we were getting in on sewer. We get sewer claims in to our Risk Management Division where they go in and they evaluate -- they do two things: They investigate with our Public Works Department to determine whether or not the City can fix the issue, and then the second thing that they do in the Risk Management Division is they actually try to mediate and compensate individuals for loss based on the sewage claims.

And so they are kind of our first arm. It's a separate division from the main legal department. It does fall under my office, and so that's one of the reasons why I see all of those claims. But what we currently do is if the City of Jackson -- if we have an issue with an SSO or we have a vac truck that we can send out and it clears the system, we do that.

But I will say this with this caveat: Typically if it's a larger issue and we're going out and we're clearing the system, clearing the system is a temporary fix. So we will send a truck out; they will clear the system. If there was a backup in the home, we compensate those individuals for whatever damage there was in their home, and even if they were displaced from their home. If they can prove to us that they were displaced from their homes, then we also compensate them for days in hotels.

We have a claim right now that we're looking at where we have a broken sewer line that's underneath a home that's been there for quite a while, and on that particular claim, we're actually looking at the value of the home versus our ability to fix that much larger sewage issue. And so our Risk Management Division consistently goes through those claims as they come in and evaluates whether or not we can pay the claim and whether or not the Public Works Department has sufficient equipment to fix whatever the issue is.

THE COURT: Now, one second. Hold it.

MS. MARTIN: Uh-huh.

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THE COURT: You were telling me about this sewage problem under this house.

MS. MARTIN: Uh-huh.

THE COURT: And you were trying to determine which is more expedient or expeditious with regard to remedying that particular problem.

MS. MARTIN: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Now, so then the first thing you looked at was whether you all could go under the house and deal with the piping, the tubing, and everything else under the house.

MS. MARTIN: Yes.

THE COURT: But I don't quite understand that approach right now. And I'm sure it's correct, you know, because you all are more expert than I am, but I understand that the

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sewage pipes are only about two feet under the ground. Is that so?

MS. MARTIN: That, Your Honor, I'm not certain of. I might defer to Ted Henifin on that. He's the expert.

THE COURT: Mr. Henifin, is that correct?

MR. HENIFIN: For a service line to the house, it's probably in that two-to-three-foot range. I think in this particular case -- in this particular case, it's a main line that was actually built, and then a house was built on top of it.

Now, that should have never happened, but things happen. And so now you've got a line that's probably six to eight feet deep and a larger diameter. You need a large excavator to get to the break. That's why you don't build sewer lines under houses and structures.

So that somehow this one probably was put in without an easement. No one knew it was on the lot when the builder came following that at some point and built their house. It happens in communities across the country where it just doesn't get recorded quite right, the contractor putting the line in at the time cut it through a developable lot but didn't actually get an easement recorded, so the lot still looks like it's open and available to build on.

Someone buys it, builds on it, never knew that there was a sewer line under it until it fails, and now you've got

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to figure out how to get the house off of the sewer line so you can dig down to it, which means you acquire the house, you tear it down, relocate the people. But it's not unique to Jackson. It's happened in every community I've been around. It's not common, but it's not unique.

THE COURT: Well, thank you for the explanation, because, as I said, I was under the impression that sewage line would only lie two to three feet, you know, under the ground, and thus I couldn't understand why this posed such a problem if the sewage line was that shallow under a house, why they just simply couldn't go under the house and deal with two or three feet. And so now I understand why that happened.

MS. MARTIN: It's a very unique situation. But our Risk Management Division is kind of the first line of defense, and they do go in and do their best to try and mediate the claims that come in. If there is a collapse, then we do have -- we can put in a bypass pump, but, again, that's temporary.

A lot of fixes that we currently are able to afford to do are temporary fixes, because we don't have the resources for those more long-term fixes.

You asked earlier about our equipment. We do have four trucks, but three of them are more than ten years old. The fourth one is new. However, we only have currently two

drivers, because the drivers of those trucks, they're required to have CDL licenses, and we currently only have two drivers that are capable of driving those four trucks.

THE COURT: Now, you need to put some more meat on the skeleton, because people who are informed that you just need a CDL driver are going to say, well, that's all it takes for me to do down and get one of those jobs and drive one of those trucks. They're gonna be rushing down. But you need more than just a CDL, right, to drive one of those trucks?

MS. MARTIN: I would defer to our Public Works

Department. They would have to be trained.

THE COURT: Yes. But they don't have to be trained to drive. They need to be trained how to use the equipment, right?

MS. MARTIN: Yes, how to use the equipment. Exactly, Your Honor.

THE COURT: In order to use the equipment to try and clean the pipe out along with that particular truck.

MS. MARTIN: Correct.

THE COURT: You know, what that truck --

MS. MARTIN: The vac truck.

THE COURT: Yeah. What that truck provides is some special equipment, so you need more than just a CDL driver. You need somebody who is skilled at how to clean that pipe out using the facilities on that truck. So it's more than

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just a CDL, because then if some people heard that they don't have a CDL down there, well, I got a CDL; I'm going to hurry up and get on down there and apply for that job because that's all you need --MS. MARTIN: Yeah. THE COURT: -- but it's more than that, and I don't need any training because I have a CDL. MS. MARTIN: It's specialized training, Your Honor. THE COURT: That's right. But they need the CDL. need the specialized training, because they have to know how to operate that truck and know how to utilize the equipment on that truck to clean out the piping and all of that. Right? MS. MARTIN: Correct, Your Honor. You're right. THE COURT: Now, since you mentioned something about being temporary, a few moments ago I said that when I saw the problem out there on Northside Drive and I was thinking all I had to do was call one of the local providers and have them come out there and scope that out and that will be it, but you also said that that could only be a temporary fix. Did you not say that, temporary? MS. MARTIN: In some cases, us flushing the system with

that vac truck is just a temporary fix because it's

something else in the line that's causing it to be clogged.

So we can go in and flush it out, but if there is something

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else that's coming in that line -- so the example, I guess, that I have from public works is I know we had one house -- or one sewer line that was -- it was backed up because of -- it was close to a nursing home and there were -- not diapers but flushable wipes -- flushable wipes in the line, and so -- and diapers and stuff like that in the line.

So we came in and we flushed that line. But if they don't stop putting stuff down in the line that's causing it to clog, then it's temporary. So we come out and we flush it and it clears it for a temporary period of time, but then if they keep continuing to do whatever it was that was clogging the line, then we'd have to come back out and flush that line again.

THE COURT: Okay. Another thing, by the way, you didn't mention is grease.

MS. MARTIN: Grease, correct. That's another one that comes up a lot.

THE COURT: A lot of people have a habit of after they have fixed a huge meal, cooked a huge meal and utilized a lot of grease in doing so, they pour it down the toilet.

MS. MARTIN: Yep.

THE COURT: Or either they pour it down the sink, and they promptly clog it up. And then someone has to call one of these flushers out there to try and clean the line. And that's another thing. Not to mention another one, those

people who have a lot of young children and the young children threw their toys off into the toilet and that clogs it up.

So there are a whole lot of things that can cause the cloq.

But when you said "temporary," those I don't see as -so much as being temporary, because these are acts of humans
who just continue to do what they're doing. But I was
wondering whether you meant temporary in the sense that even
though you snake a line up in there, that it needs something
more than just a snaked line up in there because of some
other problem. Not continuous violations, but something
else inherent in that matter. Is there something else?

MS. MARTIN: So you can have a collapsed line.

THE COURT: A collapsed --

MS. MARTIN: A collapsed line. So if you have a collapsed line, then our fix, we can do the bypass pump.

THE COURT: Right.

MS. MARTIN: But if we can't put a bypass pump in there -- the bypass pump will fix it, because it'll make it avoid the line. It'll go around the line.

THE COURT: Okay.

MS. MARTIN: It's bypassing it. But if we can't put a bypass pump in there and it's a collapsed line, we can go in and flush it, but it's going to be a short period of time

before it clogs again if the line is collapsed. 1 2 THE COURT: I see. Now, so you have one major truck on 3 the scene now. MS. MARTIN: Yes, Your Honor. 4 5 THE COURT: The other three are still in the shop? MS. MARTIN: No. They are out of the shop. They are 6 7 out of the shop, but they're just older. So they are out of the shop, but we don't have enough drivers for all four of 8 9 them. We only have two drivers. So the brand-new shiny truck is being driven, and one of the older trucks is being 10 11 driven, but we have to hire additional personnel for those 12 other two trucks. THE COURT: How many calls do you think are being made 13 by this major truck that you have? How many calls are they 14 15 answering, would you say, per day? MS. MARTIN: So that's our public works director, 16 17 Robert Lee. He said about ten to twelve trucks -- I mean 18 ten to twelve calls are being answered per day by the new 19 truck. 20 THE COURT: And how much time would you say is 2.1 allocated to each occurrence when the truck shows up at some 22 house? 23 MS. MARTIN: Depending on -- he said it depends on the 24 issue. The amount of time depends on what the problem is.

And if they show up and it's an easy issue, then they fix it

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       right away. And if it's not, then it goes on our list and
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       they would have to come back.
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            THE COURT: And so you're saying ten to twelve per day?
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           MR. LEE: Yes, sir.
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            THE COURT: Okay. And we're talking about five days a
       week or six days a week?
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           MR. LEE: Before they ran -- seven this past week, sir.
            THE COURT: Okay. Including Sunday?
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           MR. LEE: Yes, sir.
            THE COURT: 7 times 12, that's 84. Okay.
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       right?
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            MR. LEE: Roughly, yes, sir.
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            THE COURT: Roughly.
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           MS. MARTIN: And for the record, I do want to state
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       that's Robert Lee, our public works director, that's
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       speaking from the audience.
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            THE COURT: Okay. Well, that's a lot -- that's a lot
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       of calls.
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           MS. MARTIN: It is. But some of those calls -- so when
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       we go out there, if we have the equipment to fix it at that
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       time, we fix it at that time. But there are many calls that
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       we go out, we recognize it's an issue that we cannot fix,
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       and then it goes on that 256 list.
            So the reason why that list fluctuates is as we're
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       going out, we're curing the ones that we can cure. If we
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can't cure it, then it stays on the list. There are some on the list that we have hired an outside contractor to come in and help us diagnose and fix.

And so the example I would give you on the outside contractor -- the reason why I said if we can afford to fix it, we fix it. If we can't afford to fix it, it stays on the list.

So an example with the outside contractor is that outside contractors can CCTV a line, and they can also clean a line. And we have a contractor that's \$250,000. Well, that \$250,000 contract only gets us 40 days. So it's about 40 days of work that we can get from that outside contractor where they're going out, they're CCTV'ing, cleaning, and hopefully fixing many of them. But if they can't fix it, then they turn it back to us for us to know it's got to stay on the list.

THE COURT: Okay.

MS. MARTIN: So that's the process we've been going through, Your Honor. That's the process we've been going through.

You talked about a little bit with Mr. Henifin about the ability to generate revenue, and I believe earlier when I spoke with you, you wanted me to kind of hear his plan and respond to it.

So, Your Honor, what I would say is we have looked at

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Mr. Henifin's plan in detail. We have looked at the spreadsheet. We've talked to him many, several times -
(An off-the-record discussion was held.)

MS. MARTIN: So in looking at Mr. Henifin's plan, the City of Jackson has some concerns about his ability to generate the PAYGO funds.

The main concern that we have is knowing what we know about collections in the City of Jackson, and the fact that Mr. Henifin has not yet been able to implement the rate increase, we have concerns on how long it will take for us to generate sufficient income to make changes -- or implement the changes that he would like to implement in our sewer system. And so we know that on the Safe Drinking Water Act there are sufficient funds there to fund the priority project list.

We do, though, still have some concerns about the ability to generate the PAYGO on the wastewater side, because it all depends on -- and I will -- you know, of course Mr. Henifin can respond to this, but we really believe that it all depends on his ability to implement the rate change and for citizens to actually start making those payments and start paying their bills. And because of the lack of collections that we've experienced over the last few years, we just have some concerns on his ability to actually generate that money.

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THE COURT: All right. Thank you very much. While you're there, let me ask you a different question. I said that I am combining water and sewage. And we need a document which would reflect that combination. Do you have any problems in trying to come up with a document which combines these two thrusts?

MS. MARTIN: Yes, Your Honor. I think that we would propose a supplemental stipulated order that would combine the two, the water and wastewater.

THE COURT: You submitted that, didn't you?

MS. MARTIN: I submitted that very recently to EPA and DOJ and also to Mr. Henifin.

THE COURT: All right. Now --

MS. MARTIN: Very recently, EPA and DOJ and MDEQ.

THE COURT: Well, then I want to -- before I hear from the other side again, I want to have you react to this observation that I've made. In your submission you asked that Mr. Henifin be made a party along with the, what is that, MDEQ or somebody?

MS. MARTIN: Okay. Yes. The confidentiality agreement, we have asked that he be bound by that confidentiality agreement, and it's a confidentiality agreement that existed before Mr. Henifin joined in this case. So it already existed in that case before he joined it.

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THE COURT: Now, I don't have a problem in making him a part of the confidentiality requirement. However, I do have some concerns about making him a party, because as someone who works directly for the Court on this issue, I confer with him on a regular basis. And if he is a party, I don't want that construed as a conversation outside of the attention of everybody else. And so, therefore, I don't want him as a party in that respect, but he can be bound by the confidentiality matter. Do you have a problem with that?

MS. MARTIN: No, Your Honor. No, we don't have an issue with him not being a party.

THE COURT: Does anybody have an issue with that?

Because that language in that stipulation would have to be changed in that respect, because he then would not be a party who would be bound by rules that govern ex parte conversations with the Court as a party.

So since he deals with me all the time, and under the documents I've been laboring under thus far, he is able to do that, and we have done that on a regular basis where I've been kept up to snuff on everything that's been going on and also have an idea as to where we are going. So I don't want him restricted in that respect. Anybody have a problem with that?

MR. FINGERHOOD: Your Honor, Karl Fingerhood on behalf

of the Department of Justice.

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I think we would be fine. Mr. Henifin is an officer of the court under the third-party order, and so if Your Honor wishes to change the language to reflect that, I think that may address the concern.

THE COURT: Okay. Thank you so much.

Ms. Martin, thank you for -- are you finished?

MS. MARTIN: That's all I had, Your Honor.

THE COURT: All right. Thank you so much.

Now, then, you had stood earlier because you have something you want to add. Go right ahead. Add.

MR. FINGERHOOD: Well, I do, Your Honor. As you were indicating, you have been having some conversations with Mr. Henifin. We haven't had the same level of conversations with him. As you know, I am an attorney for the Department of Justice. I don't have, you know, final say on things. And my client, EPA, has to weigh in, and also MDEQ. So we do look forward to meeting with Mr. Henifin in the near future and discussing a lot of the items that he raised today, and we do have a confidentiality order, because we like to have open and frank discussions, and a lot of the people involved, the engineers, myself, we're not the ultimate decision-makers. So we would like to have the final decisions made by those decision-makers.

We -- some of the things that were discussed -- I did

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just want to briefly mention on the grant side, in the status report there's, I think, acknowledgment that there are certain Congressional laws that dictate how the money can be used, and I think the third-party manager is looking into having a legislative fix. But without, you know, Congress changing the law, you know, we have to follow the law as it is written. So we will have to have some further discussions on that.

I know he also mentioned debt retirement. While I'm not weighing in one way or the other, another consideration is rather than spending the money on debt retirement, can that money be used right away for quick fixes? So that's a financial, you know, type of decision that, you know, we'll want to discuss with him and get more on his thinking on that and, you know, have our financial experts weigh in.

But it is just another consideration that is out there.

And that is all I had to add at this time, Your Honor.

THE COURT: All right. Thank you so much.

Two things. One, I would like all of the parties to try and get together to see if you can come up with a stipulation as to how we can combine sewage and water. And try to have that for me in the next two weeks so that I can look it over and see if it passes muster over this direction, because we would like to have these documents handy so that we'll know what we can do in this regard with

both those matters, and also with regard to Mr. Henifin's involvement and direction on these matters, because earlier when I asked whether anyone disagreed with his being the lead person on the sewage as he has been on the water, I saw no objection to that.

So I need to have whatever, then, you can submit on that matter, and I would hope that there are some agreements on it, because there is supposed to be a stipulation. And so we can get all of that and move from there.

Ms. Martin?

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MS. MARTIN: Your Honor, just a point of clarification. You've mentioned that you wanted us to bring something to you in two weeks. My question is whether or not you want us to submit a proposal that we have all negotiated or if you want us to take a proposal -- we would have to take -- we, the City of Jackson, if we're going to enter into a stipulated agreement like we did previously, we would have to take that to the city council. Do you want us to try and iron something out in the next two weeks that we take to the city council? Or do you want us just to iron out an agreement and bring it directly to you?

THE COURT: Why don't you go ahead and iron out as best you can what you intend to submit to the city council so at least we can look at that preliminarily and have some idea whether that's even agreeable to us. Otherwise you might

not even go to city council, because we might not agree with 1 2 it. 3 MS. MARTIN: Thank you, Your Honor. THE COURT: Or will that be okay? Okay? 4 5 Yes? MR. FINGERHOOD: Your Honor, Karl Fingerhood, 6 7 Department of Justice. Just to clarify, as you know, the Safe Drinking Water 8 9 Act case was an emergency. That took us three months to 10 negotiate that document, which I think is a world record. 11 And I just want to clarify, I think we could probably have a 12 stipulation as far as how we're going to proceed with the discussions. 13 But a finalized document, as I mentioned, there is all 14 kinds of decision-makers that would have to be involved in 15 any type of final document. And so I just want to clarify 16 17 that that's not what the Court is asking for. You want a 18 document that will kind of set forth the procedure for moving forward? 19 20 THE COURT: As you know, what concerns me primarily is 21 that every day that we do nothing, we have sewage bubbling 22 up. We have the potential for other water problems if we

And we talked about this whole possibility that there

don't address them, and every day that goes by, we run the

risk of escalating our problems.

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could be health concerns, and we don't want to see any of that. So to say that we're going to allow this matter to just fester for months means that we're not being as forthright as we could be. That is number one.

And number two, you all are experienced at this point. You all did the water thing, and even though you broke a record in doing it, but you did it. And since you have that as a guidepost, then I don't see why it would be so difficult to craft some measure so that we can start getting work——— so we can start getting moving on these matters and try to get some relief, especially in the sewage area, because what is the citizenry to do when they recognize that we have all these sewage issues cropping up and they are running this unimaginable risk of harm from infection they can't even see in the air?

So I am quite concerned of moving this thing forward as fast as we can go. And if we need to all come together and sit around the courtroom and try to hash out any problems that might crop up as opposed to allowing the matter to fester and we'll come back at it later when the parties have a chance to call each other and get together to discuss it, I don't mind calling a session for us to come to this courtroom and go paragraph by paragraph and see then if we can reach consensus.

So I am quite concerned about the impact all of this

has on our citizenry, and I think that we just owe it to them to do this as fast as possible. So if reach some major logjams, then I will call a session for us to get together and then use some template for an agreement and then go down paragraph by paragraph and to see what the objections are and go from there. And then with everyone having telephone capabilities to call their respective offices and to put them on notice of the time requirements for this thing, then those folks should be amenable to immediate contact.

Again, we need -- we cannot overlook the gravity of this matter. This is -- this is a matter of utmost gravity to talk about the possibility of the dangers and the hazards that are lurking out there ready to grip our citizenry at any moment, and right now we're talking about, as Ms. Martin said, 256 eruptions.

Well, we don't know how many we're going to have in the next two weeks. And then they would just simply increase, and meanwhile, the citizenry only have an outlet device of calling this one truck that would have to try and make its way over to its neighborhood to try and deal with it, and meanwhile, there are other neighborhoods with even worse problems.

So let's just see how far we can get. And if we cannot get it done then, like I said, I will call a conference, and we will use a template, and I'll just go -- I'll either

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prepare it, Mr. Henifin will prepare it, or any one of you can prepare it, and then we'll simply go paragraph by paragraph to see where we are and what our disagreements are and what the items of friction might be. So I understand what you're telling me, but I don't want to be bogged down with the normal administrative logjam.

MR. FINGERHOOD: I understand, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay. Thank you much.

MR. FINGERHOOD: The only thing I have to say is, you know, Mr. Henifin is still running the drinking water system, which keeps him pretty busy. But as long as he can, you know, put in the time, we are looking forward to talking with him.

THE COURT: I have talked with him at length. As I said before, Mr. Henifin is the first one who suggested that these two cases should be put together. And that is why he added to that tour that we took the matter of sewage. That was his idea to add that. Because, you see, what I had asked is that we all solve the water problem. Well, once he gained a captive audience, and since he was the one talking to the bus driver, then instead of coming back this direction, he told her to go by Northside Drive, because he said there was something else he wanted me to see.

Well, I did not know the sewage problem was so dire, and then I did not know the entanglement of the sewage

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problem with the water problem. I recognized when I was doing my reading on the water matters, I saw word "sewage" crop up here and there, but I still didn't understand until he took us out there to that -- that eruption how dire the problem was and, furthermore, how intertwined these problems were.

So he and I had long conversations about that, and then thereafter, then I asked Judge Lee if he was amendable to a discussion on the matter, and then I went by his office to talk to him about this, and immediately after I described all these things, armed with the information that Mr. Henifin had provided to me, Judge Lee readily recognized why these two matters should be intertwined.

And since the water case was more developed than the sewage matter, then he immediately said, then they should be under your tutelage and you do -- you go ahead and deal with both of them.

And therefore that's why I am, because I'm so farther progressed on the water matter than if I had combined the cases under his guidance when he has done nothing on the water side, but I have done something on the sewage side in connection with the water case, so I did have a thumbnail sketch on that.

And, in addition, I have a close working relationship with Mr. Henifin, who is such an expert on all this and

speaks so eloquently and decisively on these matters. And so I have already been dealing with him on a regular basis.

So I have burned up his cell phone from time to time to call to find out what's going on, where we are, and I want to throw some flowers at him. And not just flowers, but I want to throw a bed of roses at him for what he did on the waterfall problem. This was a problem that had been festering for some seven years.

Now, he then came in and attacked that matter and came in with the wonderful and great approach to dealing with that waterfall problem where we were losing 5, what, million gallons of water, treated water, per day for seven years, and he came in and came up with a solution that dealt with that timely so that now it's dry out there. The waterfall is gone, and he has dealt with that. That's a tremendous saving to our water system, and he came in, took his crew, and he went through that.

Now, when I saw that waterfall out there, I could not believe it, because next to the waterfall, as you all know, there was a small lake. And then there was a hole out there that was so deep that the workers couldn't find the bottom. They only had a 16-foot pole to shove down the hole to see how deep it was, and they ran out of pole because the hole was deeper than 16 feet of treated water next to what looked like a small lake, and then the waterfall cascading down,

you know.

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So, anyway, he has done a herculean job on that and all the other matters. He reports to me all the time on what he's doing, and he has done a great job. And now we are waiting for when the first additions of the moneys are going to be provided, and I think you all were here at the last session I had when I went over with him as to what exactly all the dollars were going to be expended for, and —because it's not a matter of just simply saying we are going to take X number of dollars and spend it without any explanation.

My job is to oversee everything, and so -- and he is prepared, and so I had the hearing last time, and I asked all my line item questions about any and everything and gave all of you an opportunity to ask your questions also. And he is -- he has abundant answers to everything that's going on, because he's on top of it.

So anyway, Mr. Henifin, publicly I acknowledge my respect. Thank you so much.

MR. HENIFIN: Thank you so much.

THE COURT: All right. Now, Ms. Martin?

MS. MARTIN: Your Honor, I will just add, you mentioned the urgency of preparing a document.

THE COURT: That's right.

MS. MARTIN: The City of Jackson agrees. We have

actually already prepared a draft. I don't know if that -I think earlier when you were talking about the
confidentiality order, I thought you were talking about the
draft. We actually prepared a draft that follows along with
the stipulated order that we did on drinking water. We have
presented that to all parties, and we believe that we can
get this done within the next two weeks.

THE COURT: Okay. Thank you. And I have seen that. But I was saying more about the confidentiality agreement because of my concern about making Mr. Henifin a party.

MS. MARTIN: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Yes, sir?

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MR. FINGERHOOD: Your Honor, we just got that document I think either late last night or very early this morning. We have shared it with EPA. We've actually been working on our own document. I'm not sure if the document that the City worked on was shared with our coplaintiff, MDEQ, and they would need to weigh in, too.

But we do have our own document. I think, you know, we can get that to the City and MDEQ in short order, and, you know, it may be something to work off. So I would ask that everyone keep an open mind until they kind of see what we've been working on. And, you know, we can keep the discussions going from there.

THE COURT: Very helpful.

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Finally, because of the gravity of this problem and because of the need to move swiftly on this matter, I am not antagonistic to holding a conference, as I said earlier, in the courtroom for us to go over a template. Perhaps it would be the City's that you submitted or somebody else's, but we can go over every line item there until we have an agreement to get that out before the public and so that we can start solving these dire problems.

I am not against staying here all day working on something. I am not against working on Saturday. I am not against working as long as we need to. In fact, this last week I was supposed to be in court on another matter, and in my order, I had said that we will move -- we will be in session on Friday and Saturday.

One of the attorneys said in this other case that at least you didn't say we had to come in on Sunday, and I responded that, you don't have to worry. I was not going to have you come in on Sunday at 8:30, 9:30. We have church time. But look out for 2:00 on Sunday. So then I figured you're out of church and then you're ready to spread your good cheer around and your agreements, and then we can move on it.

So on this one, the same way. I am not against staying as long as possible for us to do this as fast as possible, because I was just alarmed at seeing all of that raw sewage

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sprouting out of the ground just so many yards away from a senior citizen home. I would be alarmed if it's near anybody's home, but to see that next to a senior citizen home just tickled a new chord. So we need to just make sure that we try and do the best we can as fast as we can. Now, with that, is there anything else that any of you want to order -- want to add? Yes, ma'am? MS. MARTIN: Your Honor, one last thing. We do need to extend the stay in the Safe Drinking Water Act case, the underlying case, because the stay expires I believe at the end of this month. THE COURT: Okay. MS. MARTIN: And so if it pleases you, we can just submit an order extending the stay. THE COURT: Why don't you submit an order, copy everybody else, and if anybody has an objection, then let me know in due course in the normal order. MS. MARTIN: Thank you, Your Honor. Thank you so much. Anything else from THE COURT: anybody else? MR. CALAMITA: Your Honor, if I may? Your Honor? THE COURT: Yes. Who is this? MR. CALAMITA: Paul Calamita on behalf of --THE COURT: Okay. Ka-luh-my-ta or ka-luh-me-ta? MR. CALAMITA: Ka-luh-me-ta.

1 THE COURT: Okay. How are you? 2 MR. CALAMITA: I'm doing well. Thank you, Your Honor. 3 On behalf of Mr. Henifin, I would like to --THE COURT: Now, you're breaking up on me. 4 5 MR. CALAMITA: I apologize. Can you hear me now? THE COURT: Well, go ahead on. Let's see what we can 6 7 do. MR. CALAMITA: I would like to observe that we agreed 8 9 that we need to move quickly, and the City's approach is an amendment to your supplement to your drinking water order. 10 11 And we think that makes a lot of sense. 12 Number one, the parties have all approved that 13 structure and many of the specific provisions. Number two, it keeps Mr. Henifin from becoming a party 14 15 to any document. An alternative would be a consent decree, and that might be difficult and cause Mr. Henifin to become 16 17 a party. 18 Three, your order has some very important liability protections that we need to hold on to. So while we are 19 20 open to other approaches, we think what the City has come up 2.1 with is the most efficient and appropriate way to proceed, 22 Your Honor. THE COURT: Okay. Thank you very much. 23 24 Ms. Martin, that's a vote of confidence for your 25 submission. Is that your partner?

MS. MARTIN: No, Your Honor.

THE COURT: All right. Well, finally, in the very near future, this Court is going to address the concerns of the public with regard to this, and the Court will have a procedure by which that is being done, and you will have further announcements on this as those details are worked out. But I won't say more about that at this time, but later on there will be another mechanism to try and get more information to the public on these particular matters.

Now, with that, I want to thank all of you for your patience, and I will check to see where we are in this after two weeks, to see then if you have been able to come up with some approach written-wise or whether the Court is going to have to call everybody together and try and iron it out in person.

So thank you very much. I'll be in contact.

(Court adjourned at 3:34 p.m.)

COURT REPORTER'S CERTIFICATE

I, Caroline Morgan, Official Court Reporter for the United States District Court for the Southern District of Mississippi, do hereby certify that the above and foregoing pages contain a full, true, and correct transcript of the proceedings had in the forenamed case at the time and place indicated, which proceedings were stenographically reported by me to the best of my skill and ability.

I further certify that the transcript fees and format comply with those prescribed by the Court and Judicial Conference of the United States.

THIS, the 18th day of May, 2023.

/s/ Caroline Morgan, CCR

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